

The Times' Daily Short Story.

THE ENDOWMENTS OF YOUTH

(Original.)

Allan Douglas and Austin Brownell were devoted college chums. The intimacy was inexplicable to others. What Douglas, with his splendid physical and intellectual endowments, could find to bind him to Brownell, a reticent, critical man, without an element of popularity in him, no one could discover. Douglas was the pet of the pettiests and invited everywhere. Brownell was considered very dull by the fair sex and seldom invited anywhere. If he had been invited he would not have accepted. However, there was one surprise concerning Brownell. Though he stood quite low in his class, when he was graduated one of his classmates, who was an "honorary" man, said that he wished he had Brownell's mind.

The friends studied law and practiced in partnership. They were still young when the more showy endowments constitute prominence, and every one, at least in society, wondered how Douglas could have taken up with such an ordinary partner. Douglas was courted by the social world, every one striving to secure him for entertainments. He tried to drag Brownell out with him, but failed both on account of the disinclination of society for Brownell and Brownell's disinclination for society.

Douglas married a belle. She was a member of the smart set and a very smart member. There was nothing she would have considered more out of place than attention in public from her husband, and there was nothing she considered more in place than to have some prominent society man dancing attendance upon her. Finally a cotton leader, Ernest Rackle, became so devoted to her that the intimacy became the town talk. As usual in such cases, no one talked of it to the husband.

One night Brownell went into a fashionable hotel restaurant where the smart set were used to taking supper after the opera. He had never been there before and went for a purpose. Presently a gay party sailed in like a fleet of yachts under a spanking breeze, among them Rackle and Mrs. Douglas. They passed directly by the table at which Brownell sat, and as Rackle passed Brownell put out his foot, and Rackle tripped. He didn't fall, but came very near it. Turning, he glared at the man who had tripped him, then went on. Brownell toyed with a wine glass and waited. Rackle as soon as seated gave him a threatening and contemptuous glance. Brownell took a bit of paper from his pocket, wrote something on it, folded it and gave it to a waiter to take to Rackle. Rackle opened it, glanced at it and put it in his vest pocket without any of the party having noticed anything unusual.

At 1 o'clock the two men met in the ante-

"Well, sir," said Rackle, "what do you want?"

"To fight you."

"For tripping me up?"

"No; ostensibly for scowling at me; really for a matter which it concerns you and a certain lady to keep dark."

"Who are you?" asked Rackle, nervously pulling his mustache.

"Allan Douglas' law partner."

"Indeed, I am surprised that you wish to bring trouble on him."

"I don't. I wish to save him from trouble."

"By a public altercation?"

"No; by a private fight to the death."

There was something so calm in Brownell's tone and eye, yet so determined, that Rackle paled.

"When and where?"

"Now, in an upper room of this hotel."

Rackle stood looking in different directions like a cornered rat seeking an outlet.

"What will obviate the necessity for this meeting?"

"Your pledge never to communicate with Mrs. Douglas again."

Rackle thought it over, still pulling his mustache. Finally he said:

"To avoid bringing a lady's name into unpleasant notoriety I shall have to submit. I promise."

"Write it."

A paper was drawn and signed, which Brownell put in his pocketbook, and the two separated.

In less than a week Douglas came to his friend and announced that he must dissolve the partnership. Mrs. Douglas had taken an inconceivable dislike to Brownell and had made the dissolution a sine qua non. Brownell pressed his friend's hand fervently and assented.

Two years passed. Douglas' endowments had not gained him any prominence except in society, and though he did not know the cause, his wife's intimacy with Rackle had detracted from even this. Certain prominent judges said that Brownell possessed the finest legal mind at the bar, and if he had ambition he might be the foremost lawyer in the city. This got spread abroad, and there was a good deal of curiosity with reference to Brownell.

One day Douglas told his old friend that Mrs. Douglas had recovered from her prejudice and wished him to come to dinner. Brownell accepted. Then Mrs. Douglas went and sat by her guest and whispered in his ear:

"You were just in time to save me. I was a fool. From this time I as well as Allan will be devoted to you."

Another ten years have passed. The attentions of Rackle to Mrs. Douglas are forgotten in society, and Mrs. Douglas is a model wife and mother. Among his friends Douglas is regarded as prosy, but on Saturday nights he gets a select few old fellows of vigorous minds at his house, the central figure of whom is Judge Brownell, and in this way the host retains his reputation for an intellectual man.

F. A. MITCHEL.

CONDITION OF TRADE

Tardy Spring Weather the Only Cause of Complaint.

WHEAT MARKET RECOVERS.

Fairly Good Prospects For New Crop. No Definite Check in Iron and Steel Industries—Failures For the Week and Liabilities So Far in April.

New York, April 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Tardy spring weather, following an unusually severe weather, makes it difficult to restore satisfactory trade conditions, but it is encouraging to find at many points this unseasonable weather the only cause of complaint, and there is always the hope that early losses may be made up, at least in large measure, when thermal conditions become normal. In the meantime sales of dry goods are restricted and stocks in all positions from producer to consumer are larger than is desirable. At Baltimore retail trade has improved, but wholesale business is quiet and collections are slow from country towns.

Boston reports retail trade backward, jobbers carrying large supplies, and lumber sales below normal, though increasing. Manufacturing is restricted at Philadelphia, particularly in textile fabrics, and exports of lumber are small. Weather conditions have retarded trade at Chicago, although large sales of wearing apparel, furniture and carpets are announced.

Aside from the cotton states, where business is brisk, the week's dispatches indicate that early gains were maintained, but little further progress occurred. Labor controversies are still an adverse factor, new struggles being threatened for May 1, but several important strikes have been averted and there is less opposition to lower wages where conditions render a change imperative.

Railway Earnings Decrease. Railway earnings in the first week of April were 7 per cent smaller than last year. Foreign commerce at this port for the last week showed a loss of \$652,128 in value of exports and a decrease of \$2,377,144 in imports compared with the same week in 1903.

Official returns for March show exports of \$19,813,470 and imports of \$91,302,235, both smaller than last year. Gold continues to go to Paris, but it arrives from Japan and large corporation borrowing fails to harden rates for money. Security trading is light, which accounts for the decrease in bank exchanges at New York of 10.9 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year. At other leading cities there was a loss of 1.2 per cent.

No definite check to progress in the iron and steel industry is discerned, although it lacks uniformity, and in some departments it is difficult to find encouraging signs.

Wheat Down and Up Again. For a time the wheat market tended downward despite an official report showing a heavy loss in condition of winter wheat on April 1. Subsequently the Chicago speculative market recovered on dispatches indicating injury to the growing winter wheat and delay in starting work in spring wheat states, but dispatches from branches of R. G. Dun & Co. indicate fairly good prospects for the new crop. Statistics of movement for the week indicate western receipts of 1,719,975 bushels against 1,829,385 last year and exports of 980,377 bushels, including four compared with 2,442,250 a year ago and an average of 4,500,000 in the two preceding years. Corn receipts were 1,888,224 bushels against 1,598,340, and Atlantic coast exports were 790,895 bushels compared with 1,155,107 in 1903. Indifference for spinners and some aggressive manipulation by the short interest forced cotton lower, but large spot sales at New Orleans caused recovery.

Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for April aggregated \$5,286,152, of which \$1,548,575 were in manufacturing, \$2,801,837 in trading and \$536,690 in other commercial lines. Failures this week number 225 in the United States against 212 last year and 16 in Canada compared with 18 a year ago.

First Minister From Paraguay. Washington, April 16.—Don Cecilio Baez, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States from Paraguay, was received by President Roosevelt at the White House. The ceremony took place in the blue room. Secretary of State Hay presented the new minister to the president and to Secretary Loeb. The exchanges between the minister and the president were very cordial. Dr. Baez has the distinction of being the first minister of his country to be accredited to the Washington government.

Three Killed in Train Wreck. Scranton, Pa., April 16.—Three lives were lost in a disastrous railroad wreck on the Wyoming Valley division of the Erie railroad at Rock Junction, four miles east of here. A section of a coal train consisting of fifteen loaded cars broke loose on the steep grade at Wimmers and ran back a distance of eleven miles, colliding with two locomotives which were drawing another coal train up the steep grade at Rock Junction.

Merger Mandate Issued. Washington, April 16.—The mandate of the supreme court of the United States enforcing the decree of the court in the Northern Securities case has been issued.

BEAUTY DEPENDS ON GOOD BLOOD

Bad Complexions Due to Catarrh and Catarrh Can Be Cured Only By Rexall Mucu-Tone—Cosmetics Prove Worthless

Thousands of women are using toilet preparations unsuccessfully. Cosmetics fail to improve their thick, muddy complexions or to banish the pimples, blackheads and crow's-feet.

No wonder. Their trouble lies far deeper than the skin. They have bad blood, and bad blood in 90 per cent of the cases arises from inflammation of the mucous membrane. Their blood is filled with poison which is certain to break out in unsightly humors and blotches,—while pale, drawn faces, deep circled eyes, stooping shoulders and weak backs complete the story of suffering and despair.

Inflammation of the mucous membrane is catarrh. Banish catarrh and complexion will clear as if by magic, pain vanish, eyes will brighten, faces become plump and shoulders erect. Perfect beauty goes only with perfect health, and perfect health for women can only be obtained through Rexall Mucu-Tone, the one positive and permanent cure for catarrh.

Mme. Swift, the most famous beauty specialist in the world and an accepted authority on all relating thereto, has this to say of Mucu-Tone:

"I can strongly endorse the claims made for Rexall Mucu-Tone as a cure for systemic catarrh. Its tonic effects are remarkable. It builds up the strength and restores the vitality. If women who are tired and run down, lacking in energy and vitality, will use Mucu-Tone, they will praise it as I do for its strengthening and healing qualities."

44 W. 29th St., New York City.

Rexall Mucu-Tone works through the blood, and acting directly upon the cells,—the congestion and inflammation of which are the sole cause of catarrh—causes them to expel the poison and to resume their natural functions. Thus the membranes are cleansed—the blood purified and revitalized.

We know that Rexall Mucu-Tone will cure every form of catarrh, no matter where located, of how long standing, or by what other names it is known. We guarantee to refund your money if you are not satisfied with the vigorous health and clear complexion it brings you.

Sold only at our store. Price, 50 cents and 89 cents per bottle. Mail orders filled.

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JAPANESE IN EARNEST.

Unity of Purpose Concealed Under Outward Politeness.

BRAVERY OF THE POORER CLASSES

Startling Incidents That Depict the Steady Qualities of the Mikado's People—Advantages of the Japanese Over the Russians—Troops Drill "as One Man."

On the road outside my window I heard the neighing of horses in the night, recently wrote John F. Bass, the Tokyo correspondent of the Chicago News. Otherwise everything was quiet. I worked a little longer and then to rest myself went to the window. What was this passing? Regiment after regiment of Japanese foot moving so silently that, although I was only a few yards distant, not a sound reached me but the neighing of country horses. It was gruesome, this absolute silence. Thousands of men were passing, and not a whisper could be heard, not a footstep on the road. Every man in this body must in obedience to orders almost tiptoe along. A whole people in such absolute harmony with the authority that commands are obeyed with sympathetic exactness cannot be made up of human individuals. There is different stuff here from men as we know them in the west. Individualism is voluntarily and entirely suppressed for the benefit of the organism. More and more came by, and even with my window open watching them I could not hear their tramp.

Go to the field where they drill. If you believe that you have seen troops drill before—watch these companies. There are no noise ones. They all are equally perfect. I have read in American papers about troops drilling "as one man." In many countries I have watched many troops. Never before have I realized the meaning of those words—"as one man."

The angle of the rifle over the shoulder is exactly the same. All the motions of every man are exactly the same. There are no nerves here, no carelessness. It is hard to convey the idea of so great precision. Conceal small steam engines working side by side keeping time so that each piston drives in and out at the same instant, then you will get the picture of Japanese troops at drill.

There are stories current in Tokyo which, though they may not be accurate, show the temper of the people, a temper wholly different from that of other civilized nations, among which Japan has taken a firm position. At the naval fight off Chemulpo they say a sailor's hand was shot away at the wrist. He picked up the bleeding fragment of his own body and made his way to the ship's hospital. There he held out the mutilated arm and gave the severed hand to the doctor.

"Please sew it on," he said, "that I may continue to fight for my country." The bystanders had not recovered from their wonder when the sailor fell at the doctor's feet and died.

This man was not an officer. He was a sailor before the mast, one of the common people. Travelers who visit Japan see the dainty little houses, the exquisite decorations, the flowers and gardens, the punctilious courtesy of the Japanese people. They never dream of what sterner stuff the Japanese are made. The Japanese have been considered an art loving, perhaps rather an effeminate, race. They are really a race of heroes.

A workman with a wife and a number of children was called to serve his country. He distributed as many of his children among his friends as he could. One remained over. He was too proud to ask public support. Indeed families are large here, and should the state support the needy families of the soldiers there would be nothing left with which to make war.

The most killed his own child rather than leave it to die of hunger. He was not arrested or tried. "Mark him down," they said, "as a martyr to his country's good."

The Russian has met his match, for in quality the Japanese equals if he does not excel him, and in unity of action, perfection of organization and advantage of position he is far in the lead. Take the general staff. There are no traditions of long standing suitable only to old conditions of war to hamper them. The army is new, and the mind of every staff officer is free to receive new suggestions required by the ever changing conditions of modern warfare. The Japanese staff stands isolated in the military world. It is an unbiased outlook. It picks the good things from other military organizations and unites these in a harmonious whole to suit the Japanese people.

Japan is in the best position she can occupy to win a great victory, for she is unhampered by the intolerance that comes from a successful military history. The Japanese officers talk sanely of other armies. They point out the good features and carefully consider the weaknesses of foreign organizations.

Everything is done by rule in Japan. The Japanese is not a business man. He has little business ambition as a rule. The business relation takes its tone, as does every other branch of life here, in the old feudal system. Employees and clerks are absolutely loyal to their Japanese employers. They become a part of the concern. In turn they are cared for. Very seldom is any one discharged. A bond of obligation to look after his employees as dependents rests on the employer. This system has its good and bad points. The Japanese business man never does any manual labor. He does not even bother with his books. His faithful employees, although paid little, do this for him. He only talks, plans and gets business. Even the little storekeeper seldom shows any of his own wares. He calls out his employee to do that.

Watch the clerk come into the office in the morning. He hangs up his hat. His employer pretends not to see. Once his hat and coat in place, he moves toward his employer, who rises to receive him. They both bow and draw in their breath with a sucking sound. They seat themselves, then half rise again, with their hands resting on their knees. After this they talk casually about cherry blossoms, the weather or any indifferent subject before etiquette will allow them to approach the business of the day.

Japanese courtesy is overpowering. Familiarity never reaches that point here it breeds contempt, at least in outward manner. Even young students observe a formal politeness in their relations. They (those who are not foreign bred) never slap each other on the back or assume the manner of what we call "the hall fellow well met."

To Americans they seem painfully polite. The outer shell or self is never broken, and we keep wondering what the Japanese really is on the inside. In self control, in dignity that comes from self effacement, we have much to learn from them.

CHURCH SAWING BEE.

Pastor In Shirt Sleeves Helped Cut Up Two Cords of Fuel.

With shirt sleeves rolled up to his elbows Rev. Thomas C. Richards, pastor of the Congregational church in West Torrington, near Winsted, Conn., and a few of the male members of the church reduced the other day two cords of four foot wood into stove length for use in the meeting house furnace, says the New York World.

The sawing bee was witnessed by the wives of the sawyers, who served doughnuts and coffee.

During the fuel famine one year ago last winter Rev. Mr. Richards led a party of woodchoppers that went into the woods and felled a hundred trees and then sawed and chopped them into firewood to supply the church with fuel.

We Paid \$100,000

For Ligozone—Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

This Company, after testing Ligozone for two years in the most difficult germ diseases, paid \$100,000 for the American rights. That is by far the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We publish this fact to show you the value of Ligozone. Men of our class don't pay a price like that save for a product of remarkable worth to humanity.

Kills Inside Germs.

The reason for that price is this: Ligozone alone can kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Nothing else in the world is so good for the human body; yet Ligozone is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a germ that it cannot kill.

Ligozone destroys at once and forever the cause of any germ disease. And there is no other way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is helpless in troubles of this kind.

Not Medicine.

Ligozone is not made by compounding drugs. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, this gas is made part of the liquid product. Ligozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the very source of all vitality, the most essential element of life. Ligozone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. Its effects are exhilarating and purifying. But germs are vegetables; and Ligozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

Ligozone goes wherever the blood goes, destroying every germ in the body. In this way it cures diseases which medicine never cures. It will do more for sick humanity than all the drugs in the world combined.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

As follows—Anemia, Bronchitis, Blood Poison, Leucorrhea, Liver Troubles, Malaria, Neuritis, Nasal Catarrh, Piles, Rheumatism, Stomach Troubles, Syphilis, Typhoid, Venereal Disease, Wounds, Zoster, etc.

Hay Fever—Influenza, Croup, Diphtheria, La Grippe, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Stomach Troubles, Typhoid, Venereal Disease, Wounds, Zoster, etc.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Ligozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

My disease is..... I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Give full address—write plainly.

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